

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 6TH, 1892.

NUMBER 49

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
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Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 27. Telephone 1738.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 29 Rua do Rosário; 2 to 3 p. m. Residence 108 Rua Marquez d'Abrantes. Telephone 5244.

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**THE RIO NEWS**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs,  
 a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-  
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**EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—**  
 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 6th, 1892.

Affairs in Rio Grande do Sul are reach-  
 ing a climax. An order of the day issued  
 by Gen. Pego, the federal commandant of  
 the military district, declared that his orders  
 were to attack the emigrants, or Silveira  
 Martins party, if they invaded the state, for  
 they are considered rebels. This order was  
 published on the 17th ulto., but the authen-  
 ticated copy was only published here on the  
 5th inst. Gen. Pego has been sharply  
 criticised for some unnecessary statements  
 made in the order; such as declaring that  
 the maintenance of the republic depended  
 upon the solution of the civil strife in Rio  
 Grande do Sul. The document is not  
 however objectionable for it impresses upon  
 the military class the necessity of consider-  
 ing themselves servants of the general gov-  
 ernment, and not of partisan leaders. On  
 the 3rd inst. telegrams were received, via  
 Montevideo, announcing that a cavalry  
 regiment, the 3rd, had mutined at S. Borja  
 and declared martial law. This mutiny  
 was supposed to be a part of the plan of the  
 emigrants, by which a diversion would be  
 created, and arms introduced into the state.  
 On the 4th telegrams from Castilista  
 sources confirmed the mutiny of the 3rd  
 cavalry regiment, and state that this had  
 been headed by a cornet and a sergeant,  
 and that the mutineers were committing

all kinds of excesses. Later telegrams stated  
 that Gen. Pego had ordered a force to  
 march on the mutineers, and the first  
 collision between the federal troops and the  
 emigrants, if there is to be one, will not  
 be very far off. The native press in Rio  
 is very gloomy over what is considered an  
 imminent civil war, and indirect appeals  
 have been made to Sr. Castilhos to resign  
 his position as governor, in the interests of  
 peace and public welfare. There is no  
 manner of doubt that Sr. Castilhos's partisans  
 have seriously compromised him with the  
 better classes of the whole country—and it  
 is hinted that the army are not at all  
 friendly to him. It is thought however  
 that Gen. Pego will have sufficient control  
 over the federal garrison in Rio Grande to  
 suppress the mutiny we refer to, and also to  
 prevent any formidable invasion of the  
 state. It seems incredible that Sr. Silveira  
 Martins should desire to precipitate a  
 conflict with the central government, but it  
 does appear probable that he and his  
 followers are endeavouring to suborn the  
 federal troops guarding the frontier. The  
 last telegrams, dated Montevideo on the  
 5th, state that order had been re-established  
 at S. Borja, but whether by the arrival of  
 troops, or by the efforts of the officers of the  
 mutinous regiment is not explained.

As the end of the year approaches the  
 financial position of the Brazilian republic,  
 again assumes importance. The question  
 as to whether any real advance has been  
 made in the eleven months of 1892 that  
 have now passed, or whether the country  
 has been stationary, or has fallen back, is of  
 almost impossible solution. Commercially  
 speaking Brazil has certainly not lost  
 ground; the gold produced by its crops of  
 coffee has been far in excess of the net  
 result of last year, and the imports have  
 more closely followed the absolute re-  
 quirements of trade than was the case in  
 1891. But the uncertain financial policy of  
 the government, that led to the passing of  
 the Glycerio-Matta Machado bank law by  
 the Chamber of Deputies, the lack of  
 patriotism shown in the various states  
 where petty leaders seem inclined to force  
 their pretensions to be local Caesars at the  
 point of the sword, and the removal of  
 speculation from the Stock Exchange to the  
 exchange market, have all tended to create  
 a year passed is a year gained, and with-  
 out standing all the drawbacks of the past  
 months, Brazil has honestly met her  
 engagements at home and abroad, and this  
 without foreign assistance save only the  
 loan negotiated by Sr. Rodrigues Alves  
 when minister of finance, which in effect  
 was nothing more than an issue of Treasury  
 notes in anticipation of revenue. The low  
 rates of exchange however seem to have an  
 exasperating effect upon the average Bra-  
 zilian, who appears to be unwilling to  
 acknowledge that rates were maintained at  
 unjustified quotations by the financial  
 jugglery in practice under imperial rule.  
 But for the past three years Brazil has been  
 obliged to meet calls of every description  
 from abroad, and that these have been met  
 by the resources of the agricultural products  
 of the country is not to be contested, and  
 the lower value of the money was the result.  
 Can it not be conceded therefore that there  
 has been a slight improvement in the  
 economic position of the country? We  
 think it can. And if those who are  
 responsible for the future of their country  
 will turn deaf ears to the blandishments of  
 unworthy men, and will guard the Treasury  
 against assaults as a soldier would his post,  
 it will not be so very long ere Brazil can prove  
 to those who now consider gold the only  
 safe form of investment for their savings,  
 that a country which honestly met all  
 obligations in time of difficulty is not  
 required to beg assistance. It may be  
 contested that the budget deficits of the  
 country are enormous and create distrust.  
 When did Brazil close a financial year with  
 a surplus, we ask in return? Inexperience  
 and perhaps culpability to a certain extent,  
 are largely to blame for the present situation,  
 but the first passes with time, and the  
 second we firmly believe is likely to meet  
 with a sharp corrective.

The United States and Brazilian Mail steamships  
 Advance and Finance will hereafter be used to ply  
 between New York and the Argentine Republic in  
 connection with the new line recently established.  
 The Alliance, which sailed early in October, was  
 the first American steamship of a regular line  
 which ever sailed in those waters. The Honda  
 will take the place of the Finance in the Brazilian  
 trade.—New York Maritime Register, November  
 2nd.

ACCORDING to information obtained by  
 the native press we are to have a solution of  
 the bank question within a fortnight, and  
 from what appears between the lines of this  
 information, the acting minister of finance  
 has discovered means, within purely execu-  
 tive attributes, to call the banks of issue to  
 book. At first sight it appears that the  
 legal advisers of Sr. Serzedello might have  
 discovered for him these executive means  
 for solving a question, too long hanging  
 over the country, some months or weeks  
 ago; the charitable presumption is however,  
 that the minister did not wish to employ  
 coercion—even if legal—means, until every  
 chance of an amicable arrangement with  
 the banks of issue had been exhausted.  
 And this, it appears to us, has now occurred.  
 The meeting of self-styled bankers on the  
 28th ulto., was probably the last straw laid  
 upon the financial back of the versatile  
 acting minister of finance, and he un-  
 questionably showed some temper in cor-  
 recting a statement made by the director of  
 the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco—of all  
 banks in Brazil to utter such a complaint  
 —that the Treasury had failed to comply  
 with promises made. The utter vacuity of  
 this meeting of Brazilian bankers might  
 however have provoked a much older  
 politician than Sr. Serzedello, for they could  
 not agree upon any scheme among them-  
 selves, and absolutely sent a fair copy of  
 the minutes of the meeting, with each  
 banker's remarks in *extenso* to the President  
 of the Republic! Now that these "tailors  
 of Tooley Street," who call themselves the  
 bankers of Brazil, have forced the minister  
 to energetic measures, the question remains  
 what will President Peixoto permit his  
 secretary to do? The recognition of its  
 responsibility, for the notes issued by these  
 bankers, by the Treasury must necessarily  
 be the foundation of any solution of the  
 bank question. Then comes the respon-  
 sibility for money of the taxpayers deposited  
 by the ministers of finance, the gold  
 cheques issued by the Banco da Republica,  
 sales of gold, exchange contracts, etc. In  
 fine enough questions to render the next  
 few months extremely laborious for the  
 minister of finance. At the same time, and  
 when he is entering upon the task of  
 clearing up difficulties left upon his hands,  
 the minister may be charged with the duty  
 of keeping within legal boundaries; the discord  
 among the "tailors" as to what is to be  
 asked for is another point in his favor; the  
 position of the Treasury, which requires  
 assistance, and not depletion, is yet a third  
 point that President Peixoto's secretary of  
 the Treasury can lay before the chief of the  
 Brazilian executive. It is an old story that  
 mercy belongs to the strong, but we  
 seriously question if mercy will not be  
 misplaced in many cases upon which the  
 minister of finance will be called upon to  
 decide. Fortunately he has provided him-  
 self with a report upon the condition of at  
 least three of the banks of issue, and the  
 veteran Treasury official charged with the  
 investigation of banking operations in the  
 early days of the Republic is not likely to  
 have covered irregularities that came to his  
 knowledge. Let the minister be just in all  
 things; but let him remember the infinite  
 distress caused the people of Brazil by the  
 men he will soon be called upon to judge.  
 If one single criminal act can be charged to  
 the men who have figured as financial  
 lights in Rio since the declaration of the  
 Republic, it is Sr. Serzedello's solemn duty  
 to prosecute the criminal, whatsoever may  
 be his category. The minister of finance  
 has in his hands an opportunity of passing  
 his name down to posterity.

COMMUNICAL  
**JURIDICAL EXPOSITION AND CON-  
 FERENCE.**  
 The Institute of Brazilian Advocates founded in  
 1843, intends to commemorate the 50th anniversary  
 of its installation in two ways, which should merit  
 the highest applause.  
 These are: It proposes to confer a gold medal  
 upon the Brazilian citizen who presents the best  
 work on the following subject, now of so much  
 interest, viz., "Of the dominion of the Union ac-  
 cording to the federal constitution;" and to realize  
 on August 7th, 1893 an exposition of works on law  
 by native writers, with an additional section for  
 works of foreign authors.  
 It is easily seen that these two ideas will awaken  
 an interest in the study of law, and beyond the  
 practical results arising therefrom to the benefit  
 of Brazil, the exposition will serve to acquaint  
 the public with those who are striving to cultivate  
 the science of law.  
 It is to be hoped that native and foreign authors  
 will respond to the appeal hereby made to them  
 by the corporation of advocates, and which has  
 merited the frankest endorsement by the native  
 press.

**Translation.**  
**THE PRIVILEGE OF THE S. PAULO  
 RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.**

The insistence of the English company in seek-  
 ing to transform the privilege which was granted  
 to it by clause II. of Decree No. 1,759, of April  
 26th, 1856, into a monopoly of the carrying trade  
 for the imports and exports of the port of Santos  
 is something which has no reasonable explanation.

This exorbitant claim is opposed, 1st, by the  
 letter and spirit of the grant of 1856; 2nd, by the  
 liberty and security of trade; 3rd, by the im-  
 memorial interests of agriculture in the state of S.  
 Paulo, and by other interests to which are sub-  
 ordinate the existing railways that extend into the  
 interior and those which are built hereafter.

Regardless of all these reasons and put aside  
 by its private interests, the English company has  
 opposed with claims and protests every railway  
 scheme that has for its initial point or terminus the  
 port of Santos, alleging that such road violates the  
 company's privilege.

In the first place it is necessary to reflect that it  
 is a reasonable and generally accepted theory in all  
 civilized nations, that privilege is an odious excep-  
 tion only tolerated when required by public utility.  
 Privileges are granted not for the benefit of the  
 contractor, but for that of the public, in exchange  
 for the performance of a service which probably  
 could not otherwise be obtained.

In 1856 the province, now state, of S. Paulo had  
 not at its disposal the necessary resources for  
 promptly improving means of communication by  
 the building of railways; the general government,  
 thinking it advantageous to hasten this improve-  
 ment, granted to English capital a guarantee of  
 interest at the rate of 7 1/2 per annum, and bound  
 itself, moreover, for a certain period, not to make  
 any other railway grant, save by mutual consent,  
 in the same direction within the limit of five leagues  
 on either side of the road.

The government, foreseeing the future increase  
 of production and consequently of traffic, estab-  
 lished conditions securing the proper perfor-  
 mance of the service, hindering the English company  
 to double its lines, to increase its capital and to  
 make the necessary expenses.

With the introduction of laborers and the de-  
 velopment of coffee culture the traffic of the English  
 road considerably increased and the prospects  
 became so favorable that the company hastened to  
 surrender the guarantee of interest, and also the  
 right of preference in the extension of its line,  
 contenting itself with its original grant.

Thus the guarantee of interest enjoyed during  
 the first period was exchanged for the advantage of  
 excluding the guarantor from share in the profit  
 which was beginning to be large and promised still  
 greater increase.

Finally, surrendering the right of preference in  
 the extension of its line, it skilfully avoided the  
 investment of more capital and the reduction of the  
 dividends which it has declared, and which in 1889  
 nearly reached 23 1/4 %.

Indeed, if the contract of April 26th, 1856, gave  
 the company, as it imagines, the right to monopolize  
 that port, the only commercial center of the state  
 of S. Paulo, the right of preference in the extension  
 of the line beyond Jandiaia would no longer be  
 of any advantage.

Possessing an absolute monopoly and holding  
 in its hands the key to the port, through which all  
 the imports and exports of the state of S. Paulo  
 must necessarily pass, the English company would  
 have no interest in spending money to obtain what  
 was already securely in its grasp—the carrying of  
 the whole of the freight.

It was rather to its interest that tributary railways  
 should be built, increasing its carrying trade at  
 their expense, since they were forced to make use  
 of the English line.

Under the influence of the idea of retaining its  
 monopoly of the port of Santos the English com-  
 pany shrewdly resolved to surrender the right to  
 extend the road and moreover to exclude the  
 government from a share in the profit in excess  
 of 8 1/2 %.

The company, however, did not display its usual  
 sagacity when it failed to recognize the necessity of  
 increasing its carrying capacity in proportion to the  
 increase in its traffic or, however indulgent the  
 government might be and whatever might be the  
 patience of the public, it was too much to suppose  
 that they would be resigned to accept and maintain  
 the monopoly of the port of Santos for the sole  
 benefit of the company even to the point of sacri-  
 ficing the manufacturing, agricultural and commercial  
 interests not only of S. Paulo but also of other  
 states.

The English company, absorbed in the pursuits  
 of its extraordinary gains, failed to perceive that a  
 transportation crisis was imminent, and that, when  
 this crisis arrived, its solution could not be favor-  
 able to the odious and selfish claims of the company.

And the English company especially refused to  
 see that it would be impossible to justify not only  
 its monopoly of the port of Santos, which in its  
 nature was inadmissible, but even the privilege  
 which was granted to it by Decree No. 1,759, of  
 1856, since on its side it had failed to perform the  
 service required of it in conformity with the con-  
 ditions by which it was bound, thereby causing the  
 public enormous and irreparable losses.

The conduct of the English company is inex-  
 cusable.

If the bed of the river is too narrow to contain  
 the abundant waters of its tributaries, how is it  
 possible to maintain this extravagant monopoly,  
 which no one had granted or even contemplated  
 and which, from the company's point of view,  
 makes the latter's road the sole trunk railway from  
 Santos to the interior and from the interior to the  
 port of Santos.

The exorbitant claim of the English company  
 consists in contending for the exclusive carrying  
 trade between the port of Santos and the interior of  
 the state of S. Paulo, which comprehends that of  
 the states of Goyaz and Matto Grosso, with which  
 it is connected by the Companhia Mogiana.

Whence derives the English company its claim  
 to so oppressive a monopoly and how does it seek  
 to justify it?



From clause II. of the contract of April 26th, 1886, and from the respect due to English capital invested through confidence in the Brazilian government.

Clause 23 provides as follows:—  
"During the time of this privilege no other railway grant can be made within a distance of five leagues of 18 to the degree on either side of the road and in the same direction, save in virtue of an agreement with the company. This prohibition does not embrace the building of other railways which, although beginning at the same point, take a different direction. These roads may approach and even cross the company's line, provided that within the privileged territory they do not receive or deliver for compensation freight or passengers. The government will have the right to decide whether the railways that may hereafter be chartered may make use of the first or other stations of the line to which this contract refers. If the company considers this detrimental to its interests it may resort to arbitration in the manner fixed in Art. 30."

It is evident that the clause of the contract cited by the English company, far from justifying its *odium claim*, absolutely condemns it. The Brazilian government, in 1886, made use of a limited legislative authorization, whose terms it could not exceed without committing an abuse and performing an act that would be null and void. Accordingly, in conformity with the law, clause II. expressly reserved the right of the Brazilian government to charter other railways beginning at the same point, without absolutely precluding the claim which the English company now more openly seeks to establish, of monopolizing the import and export carrying trade at the port of Santos.

The English company's privilege, like those of other railway companies in Brazil, is limited to the exclusion of competition in its privileged territory without detriment to the right granted by the general laws of the country to other railways to approach and even cross the privileged line.

The privileged territory embraces an area bounded by lines parallel to the centre of the track, and the initial point and terminus are not included therein. This is what is expressly declared in the contract "although beginning at the same point," and in the right, which the government reserved "to decide whether the roads that may hereafter be chartered shall have the right to use the first and other stations of the English company."

The government, then, may charter other railways—  
a) that begin at the same initial point as the English road;  
b) that approach or even cross that line;  
c) and, finally, that use the first or other of its stations.

In this way the privilege of the English company, like those of all other railways in a like situation, is limited to the exclusion of competition from its privileged territory.

In its protests the English company uses the direction of its line as a pretext for precluding the possibility of the charter of other railways.

from chartering other roads within the privileged territory, running in the same direction as the English road for the following reasons:

1st.—Because it is prohibited by clause II. of the contract;

2nd.—Because it would infringe on the privileged territory throughout its whole extent;

3rd.—Because it was not probable that a new company would risk its capital in competing with a road already in operation.

In case, however, of the company's being unwilling or unable to increase its carrying capacity in proportion to the increase in traffic, so that loss would thence result to shippers through delay and through the deterioration of merchandise, the government has undoubtedly the right to permit the building of competing roads, for public interest being the only justifiable excuse for monopoly, the former cannot be rightly obliged to give way to the latter.

But the direction of the English road is fixed in the contract, which is not open to the interpretation which the superintendent or the company itself in their repeated protests have sought to give it.

In its attempt to justify by means of its contract the oppressive monopoly, which, in fact, it has used and abused, the company does not hesitate to insinuate that what is meant by the direction of its road is that which extends from Santos, without limitation, to the interior of S. Paulo, so that it has the exclusive right, in connection with the roads necessarily dependent upon it, to the whole of the carrying trade for the merchandise shipped from Santos or received at that port.

This extraordinary claim could not fail to be rejected, as it was, both by the Brazilian government and by Congress. The direction of the English road is between Santos and its terminus, the city of Jundiahy. Railways may be built to Santos or to Jundiahy without the English company having the right to offer the slightest objection, provided they observe the restriction expressly prescribed in clause II., which prohibits their receiving or delivering freight or passengers for compensation at any point within the privileged territory.

#### THE SUFFERERS.

(From the *Jornal do Commercio*.)

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gen. Roca has resigned his seat in the Argentine Senate.

—It is reported that the ministers of the interior and war of the Argentine Republic have tendered their resignation.

—A *Ilva* telegram dated Buenos Aires, 26th, states that the minister of finance had received on the previous day a detailed statement of the position of the Argentine Treasury. The minister at once communicated the figures to President Saenz Pena, and demonstrated the impossibility of meeting the financial engagements of the country; at the same time the minister submitted a proposal to convert the paper money at a reasonable value (*ypsa*), which would be guaranteed by the state.

—At Concordia, Entre Rios, in the Argentine republic, a young servant-maid shot herself dead on account of having been accused of retaining twenty cents of money entrusted to her for marketing.

—A decree has been issued from the minister of foreign affairs in Uruguay extending the jurisdiction of the Oriental consul in Rio Grande to the state of that name, and authorizing him to appoint consular agents.

—Mr. Fieldbach, secretary of the United States Legation and *Chargé d'Affaires*, at Montevideo, has received intelligence from Minister Pichon, now on leave of absence in the United States, that he has entirely recovered his health, which was seriously impaired when he left Montevideo, and that he will return and be at his post of duty in December.

—A horrible crime was committed in the village of Zapican, near Minas, in Uruguay. A butcher named Antonio de la Fuente, his wife, and child, two years of age, were all three murdered in their beds, their skulls being all beaten in with hatchets. Two other children, aged five and six, were also seriously wounded. As the family were very poor, the crime is thought to have been instigated by vengeance. Four men, drovers, seen in the neighborhood, were arrested on suspicion.

—At Buenos Aires two accountants appointed by the judge who is acting in the prosecution of Eduardo Galles for defrauding various persons on the 100,000,000, and who they deposited in the so-called "Clearing House" have delivered a long report occupying two columns of the *Prensa*. All that they have been able to find out is that the "Clearing House" was not a duly constituted company, that it had no books, that it never possessed capital, and kept no books, that all the *cédulas* deposited have disappeared, and that the cash in hand amounts to \$56.68!

—The Buenos Ayres *Standard* publishes the following:— "Talking of lotteries, a most extraordinary thing happened to one of our most rheumatic subscribers in connection with No. 2135 which drew the big prize, \$20,000 gold, in the last Montevideo lottery. He dreamt on Monday night that he had the above number and had won the big prize with it. He rose at cockcrow on Tuesday and passed the whole day going round looking for the number, but could not get it. Worried looking up in our office on Tuesday at 4 o'clock, and told us of his fruitless search. We laughed at him; but he had the laugh on his side yesterday when he visited us and said: "Well, did I dream right or not?" To compensate him for the loss of the big prize, Fortune gave him \$200 gold on another ticket he held."

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—A musician of the Bahia police force died on the 4th inst. of wounds received in the fight on the 22nd ult.

—The administrator of the S. Paulo postoffice has claimed the letter boxes that were sold at the horizon.

—On the 17th inst. at Serra das Agulhas, S. Paulo, between 8.45 and 10 o'clock p.m., a comet was seen at an altitude of 35 degrees from the horizon.

—The president of the state of Rio de Janeiro has dismissed the commander of the police force. It was reported that the chief of police tendered his resignation but he has contradicted the report.

—Still in front! A Portuguese lady in Santos, which our readers know is in the state of S. Paulo, recently gave birth to two girls and a boy; and children and mother are all quite well as well as to be expected.

—S. Paulo is always ahead; *na ponta*, as the Brazilians say. The city of Anapurus, in the Empire State of the Brazilian Republic, has determined to have a journal paid for by the taxpayers and "run" by the municipal authorities.

—On the 20th ult. the Rio Grandenses in S. Paulo gave a picnic to Dr. Julio de Castilhos, a telegram states that it was largely attended. Some historians deny that Nero fiddled while Rome was burning and perhaps future historians of Brazil will doubt that Julio de Castilhos picked while the Rio Grande do Sul was groaning under the yoke of despotism and anarchy.

—According to our colleague *O Commercio*, published at Curitiba, Paraná, a "boom" has struck that city, and our colleague is very properly enthusiastic—and slightly superlative—over the town dear to him. The best feature in this improvement at Curitiba is expressed by the following:—"One fact is sufficient to characterize the modification operated in the very spirit of the population: the daily habit of reading the newspapers!" Hurray for Curitiba! The press is mightier than the sword after all!

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Lieut. José de Andrade Neves Meirelles retired list who had been arrested in S. Paulo, on requisition of the president of Rio Grande do Sul, reached the latter state on the 20th ult.

—On the 28th the steamer *Porto Alegre* left Montevideo with arms for the state government. On the same day the Uruguayan colonel Martinez set out with troops for the frontier for the purpose of dispersing any armed bands of refugees that he might find.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre says that Gen. Pego had left for S. Leopoldo and that refugees continue to drift on the frontier.

—Telegrams received here on the 30th ult. and 1st inst. stated that the refugees under Gen. Tavares had at last invaded Rio Grande do Sul, taking possession of Uruguaiana and San' Anna do Livramento, their number being estimated at 5,000. Porto Alegre papers received here contain the following address issued to the garrison on the 18th inst. by the commander of the military district, Gen. Pego:

"Garrison:

"Whenever I have hitherto addressed the troops in this district, I have, in referring to petty questions of local politics, ordered strict observance of Arts. 3, 9 and 12 of Decree No. 431 and General Order of the Army No. 218. No longer ago than

the 27th ult. I referred, in the circular I then issued, to those provisions, and in the final part of that circular I showed; 1st. what effect the political situation would have upon that of the Rio Grande do Sul; 2nd. that if things continued as they were in the state, the republic could not be consolidated; 3rd. that by the separation of this state from the Union, our class, and with it the future of our families, would be destroyed; 4th. that public order should be maintained by maintaining the state government; 5th. what *risks* the army should perform in public affairs; 6th. that the government's enemies should seek to defeat it at the polls; 7th. that if depositions should continue in Rio Grande we would incur the censure of future historians.

"It being, then, natural that before the 20th the state should be invaded for the purpose of preventing by means of disturbances the elections to be held on the 20th and 21st and thus prolonging forever the period of political agitation, my duty imperiously demands that I should declare the following to the troops under my command:

"The government of the Union, according to the instructions I have received, considers the Brazilian refugees enemies of the republic and orders me to take steps to repel any attack of the invaders.

"Now, having taken these steps and having placed these troops in the positions I deem most advisable in view of the number and character of the troops at my disposal, I need only add that it remains for the commanders, officers and men to do their duty, with the most active vigor and courage for the purpose of preventing it at all hazards, and even laying down their lives should our country require this sacrifice.

"If, however, in spite of all your efforts which I trust will be made with entire self-sacrifice, the invasion should succeed, the invaders will endeavor to destroy our telegraphic communications. The commanders are in this case ordered to leave a mere picket guard at the towns at which they are stationed and to follow the invaders constantly, doing them all possible injury and never losing sight of them, so that when they meet troops in their front they may be attacked on both sides.

"It is very urgent that the invading enemy should be destroyed in the direction of Caçapava, Pelotas and Rio Grande, all precautions are taken; what now remains is for every one to do his duty.

"The enemy's objective point is Rio Grande and the state capital; our object is to prevent their arriving there, and, in case we cannot accomplish this, to follow them as closely as possible and harass them as much as we can.

"No command that is defeated should remain stationary; it should at once march for Pelotas, Rio Grande or the capital, as may be most expedient.

"I did not make the republic; on the contrary with the force under my command I did not fight, for I could not oppose it, and I am now doing my present duty.

"I expect, then, that my comrades will display the same sincerity and make the same efforts as capable.

"A philosopher has said that in political emergency the difficulty consists not in doing one's duty, even with the sacrifice of one's life, as in discovering what is one's duty.

"My comrades who made the republic are in duty bound to maintain it for the honor and dignity of our class and for the felicity of our country, which cannot and must not continue to be exposed to the vicissitudes that have prevailed during the last three years.

"In view of the harm that is done to public order in this state it may be confidently asserted that our country is in danger.

"If the invasion succeeds, revolutions in other states will follow and our country will crumble to pieces.

"Alas! for republican institutions! With this picture before him no federal soldier has the right to think of being a Castilian, a Federalista or a Cassalista; and this is nothing; these are petty circumstances before the image of our country, to which it is necessary to give peace and quiet for the development of agriculture, of stock breeding, of trade, of manufactures and of mining, the only living forces that are factors of our country's grandeur.

"Let us remember that our class is beginning to incur public odium, especially but very undeservedly in this state, in which is stationed nearly a third of the army of the Union, a much larger force than that stationed elsewhere, and that depositions follow each other with astonishing rapidity, so that in less than three years this state has had nineteen governors!

"At present the press narrates facts without comment; in the future, however, history, with its keen scalpel will make their autopsy, criticising with its harshness the conduct of our class for the part it has taken in these depositions.

"In painting this picture I neither lie nor exaggerate.

"Let us look at the small states of Piahy, Parahyba do Norte and Espirito Santo, which, without pecuniary aid from the Union, are unable to sustain themselves, but which, in corroboration of this parallel, are organized and live in peace, because deprived of the doubtful blessing of a federal force.

"Consider the rich and powerful states of S. Paulo and Minas Geraes which have each only a single battalion of federal troops."

On the 1st inst. Visconde de Pelotas left for Santa Catharina, where he will reside until it is safe to return to Rio Grande. Before his departure he was visited by President Floriano Peixoto, who, according to some of the papers, urged him to return at once to that state, promising him protection and security. This, however, was contradicted by the *Diário Oficial*, which states that the President expressed a desire to visit his family in that state and that the President decided to that desire.

Telegrams received here on the 4th and 5th say that the 3rd regiment of cavalry stationed at S. Borja has revolted and, under the lead of Cornet Molina and Sergeant Podko, has imprisoned its officers and declared in favor of the refugees.

Some of the telegrams say that the people of the surrounding country are flocking to join this regiment and that other federal troops on the border sympathize with the movement.

Gen. Pego sent orders to the 4th regiment stationed at Uruguaiana, to proceed at once to S. Borja and reduce the 3rd regiment to submission.

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

—The Central railway has contracted with the Companhia Nacional for 300 freight cars. The company has already furnished 50 cars to the road.

—On the 30th the *Jornal do Commercio* says a railway company here will be called upon to pay more than 1,000,000\$ for unpaid taxes on property transferred.

—The municipal chamber of Mar de Hespanha has voted a guarantee of 6% interest on a capital of 1,200,000\$ for building a railway from that city to the station of Santa Fé on the Central railway.

—At Rio Claro, Joaquim Paixão, a merchant of Jahu, who had just left one of the cars of the train that stopped there, was run over and killed by a locomotive, which, crushing his body, divided it into several parts.

—The congressional committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to report at the next session on a general plan for the construction of railways held its first meeting on the 29th ult. and resolved to meet three times a week until its labors are concluded.

—On the 1st it was announced that Major Aguiar, the director of the Central of Brazil railway, had been granted leave of absence, and that Dr. Jorge Rademker, the traffic manager, would take charge.

Perhaps this is the easiest way to let Major Aguiar down.

—On the 1st inst. the *Jornal do Commercio* states that from trustworthy information received it could assert that the Leopoldina railway company had arranged to settle the interest on a default on some of its various loans.

The *Jornal* proceeds to explain that had this operation failed, the directors of the company would have resigned, which it considers would have been a misfortune.

—On the 29th ult. Visconde de Sapucahy telegraphed from Brussels that the Sapucahy company had obtained a loan of 4,000,000 francs from a syndicate represented by the *Brussels and Liegeois Bank*. Part of this loan will be delivered at once to the company and the rest deposited in a bank in Rio to be used as needed for building the road. An engineer will be sent to examine the road, and, if his report is favorable, an additional loan of 25,000,000 francs will be made.

#### LOCAL NOTES.

—Sr. Felipe Simoes dos Santos has received his exequatur as consul for Mexico in Rio.

—Irreverent foreigners call that meeting of bankers (?) on the 28th "the lame duck assembly."

—At the late session of Congress Senator Saldanha Marinho is said to have missed only one day.

—At the *Collegio Progresso* gave a farewell dinner on the 27th ult. to Mrs. Riem, the founder of that school.

—The local journals recently announced the birthday of a gentleman who is a poet and an employee in the post-office.

—We wonder what the organizers of that Portuguese patriotic battalion in 1890 think of the extract from a Lisbon paper published here on the 29th ult.

—It is a wicked world after all and not much to be regretted; but when *pudido iron* is translated *ferro pudido*, we are sorry we did not leave sooner.

—The department of agriculture has paid 800\$ for a collection of Martius' *Flora Brasiliensis*. Dang that Flora; she is always appearing somewhere for a little more money.

—Why will the Brazilian press insist upon calling President Peixoto, vice-president? Gen. Deodoro is dead, and Gen. Floriano is not definitely entitled to be called president of the republic.

—On the 29th ult. the report of the directors of the Banco União de Crédito was published in the *Jornal do Commercio*. Strange to say not a word appears about that Bahia lottery prize.

—The *junta* of brokers have protested against the establishment in the Rua do Alva known as the "Mercado da Bolsa," and the minister of justice sent the protest to the chief of police for investigations.

—On the 29th the *Jornal do Commercio* noticed that Sr. José Avelino had assumed the presidency of a mutual fire insurance company. This is really good news; for the risks of a grand political conflagration are now much diminished!

—According to *O Tempo* two political emigrants from Rio Grande do Sul, who are also substantial (accredited) merchants, have gone to the Popos de Caldas watering-place. The Rio Grande difficulties disturbed their livers probably.

—On the 28th Visconde de Pelotas and President Peixoto were in conference. Governor Castilhos had left Rio for S. Paulo on the previous day. Perhaps Julio was not anxious to meet Sr. de Pelotas, and we are not surprised that he should be.

—Visconde de Pelotas returned to Rio Grande do Sul on the 1st. Gen. Augusto Cesar do Valle, an old comrade of the viscount, accompanied him, and—well we would not care to have an Castilian boots when the old war-horses commence to snort in Rio Grande.

—On the 30th ult. the chief of police submitted to the minister of justice his report on the anarchist plot and concluded by asking that the men captured be deported. Four are described as Spaniards, two as Frenchmen and one each as Italian and Canadian.

—Some days ago a man was found near the jail here, who declared that he had been severely injured by a fall at one of the wharves, and had been abandoned by the driver of a "tilbury" because this had broken an axle. The police were not satisfied with the story, and finding that the patient had been shot, investigated the matter and finally discovered that the man had been caught stealing coffee from a lighter by custom-house guards, who fired on him when he attempted to escape. Why the guards permitted him to secure a tilbury, and nearly succeed in escaping justice is not explained.







# STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

December 3rd, 1892.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
264,935,400	Jan.-July	5	Apollonios do gold	200-1,000	1,047,000	1,035,000
123,103,100	Quarterly	4	do	1,000	1,117,000	1,110,000
119,600	Jan.-July	5	do	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
15,047,300	Apr.-Oct.	4	Gold Loan 1868	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
28,156,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do 1879	1,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
18,355,000	do	4 1/2	do 1889	500-1,000	1,150,000	1,150,000
8,090,800	Jan.-July	6	State of Rio de Janeiro	500-200	101 1/2	101 1/2

## DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000	May-Nov.	8	RAILWAYS.	200	196 1/2	196 1/2
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Bragantina	200	195	195
6,250,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Campos and Arangaia	200	11 1/2	11 1/2
1,133,300	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	do	200	106	106
15,187,000	Jan.-July	5	Jus de Fera and Piau	200	106	106
6,349,610	do	5-6	Leopoldina	200	106	106
209,500	Jan.-July	5	do gold	200	106	106
5,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	7	do	200	106	106
1,125,000	Jan.-July	7	do	200	106	106
1,500,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Oeste de Minas	200	106	106
4,137,100	Jan.-July	6	Sapucahy	200	106	106
6,679,800	Mar.-Sept.	6	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	200	106	106
6,177,450	Apr.-Oct.	6	Sorocabana	200	106	106
650,000	Jan.-July	6	do	200	106	106
4,787,500	Jan.-July	6	União Valenciana	200	106	106
416,153	do	6	do	200	106	106
783,100	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	TRANWAYS.	200	106	106
240,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Cant. e Vinho Fluminense	200	106	106
234,500	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Carri Urbanos	200	106	106
1,377,300	May-Nov.	8	Pernambuco	200	106	106
18,000,000	Jan.-Dec.	8	Villa Isabel	200	106	106
784,000	Apr.-Oct.	8 1/2	do	200	106	106
1,500,000	Jan.-July	8 1/2	do	200	106	106
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	do	200	106	106
1,950,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	do	200	106	106
1,138,600	Apr.-Oct.	7	do	200	106	106
1,000,000	May-Nov.	7	do	200	106	106
584,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	do	200	106	106
600,000	Jan.-July	6	do	200	106	106
4,500,000	Apr.-Oct.	6	do	200	106	106
300,000	Jan.-July	6	do	200	106	106
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	6	do	200	106	106
308,000	Jan.-July	6	do	200	106	106
8,500,000	Mar.-Nov.	6 1/2	do	200	106	106
350,000	May-Nov.	6 1/2	do	200	106	106
226,900	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	do	200	106	106
675,500	Jan.-July	6 1/2	do	200	106	106
197,000	Jan.-July	7	do	200	106	106
4,337,500	Jan.-July	6	do	200	106	106
300,000	Mar.-Sept.	6	do	200	106	106
3,000,000	Jan.-July	6	do	200	106	106
66,671,400	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	do	200	106	106
1,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	7 1/2	do	200	106	106
4,200,000	Jan.-July	7 1/2	do	200	106	106
150,000	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	do	200	106	106
4,264,500	Jan.-July	6 1/2	do	200	106	106
498,800	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	do	200	106	106
1,600,000	do	6 1/2	do	200	106	106
4,150,000	May-Nov.	6 1/2	do	200	106	106
266,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	do	200	106	106
600,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	do	200	106	106
90,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	do	200	106	106
1,150,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	do	200	106	106
500,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	do	200	106	106

## SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
600,000	600,000	..	Carica	..	100	210,000	..
5,000,000	4,000,000	..	Nac. Navegação Costeira	..	100	55,000	..
6,000,000	1,000,000	..	Norte e Sul	..	100	55,000	..

## INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000	300,000	20,441	Alliança	1,000-July 92	200	145,000	200,000
3,000,000	750,000	24,714	Argos Fluminense	1,000-July 92	200	10,000	..
8,000,000	42,572	10,714	Atalaia	1,000-July 92	200	10,000	..
10,000,000	800,000	10,714	Banco Federal	1,000-July 92	200	10,000	..
7,500,000	3,000,000	464	Banco Fluminense	1,000-July 92	200	10,000	..
100,000	200,000	10,714	Confiança	1,000-July 92	200	10,000	..
4,000,000	300,000	320,000	Fidelidade	10,000-July 92	125	170,000	..
1,500,000	150,000	198,000	Garantia	10,000-July 92	100	131,000	..
3,000,000	200,000	10,000	Indemnizadora	1,000-July 92	20	17,000	..
8,000,000	200,000	19,000	Integridade	6,000-July 92	100	90,000	..
1,000,000	100,000	4,754	Lealdade	1,000-July 92	10	9,000	..
5,000,000	750,000	190,501	Lealdade	3,000-July 92	30	37,000	..
4,000,000	250,000	24,265	Prospereidade	3,000-Feb. 92	20	60,000	..
1,000,000	100,000	26,272	União Com. dos Varejistas	1,000-July 92	10	10,000	..
9,000,000	800,000	11,413	Vigilância	1,000-July 92	10	10,000	..

## RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000	1,000,000	..	Alagoas	..	40	25,000	..
1,600,000	320,000	..	Cabo Frio	..	20	45,000	..
3,000,000	300,000	..	Est. e S. Franc. do Chioppim	..	40	5,000	..
60,000,000	60,000,000	..	Est. do Rio de Janeiro	..	200	2,000	..
60,000,000	60,000,000	..	Goyaz to Mato Grosso	..	..	..	..
290,000	290,000	8,520	Marica	..	25	5,000	..
30,000,000	5,000,000	45,572	Minas de S. Jeronymo	..	60	120,000	..
3,000,000	900,000	..	Murambinho	..	40	7,000	..
40,000,000	8,000,000	..	Nordeste do Brasil	..	40	7,000	..
19,000,000	2,400,000	200,168	Oeste de Minas	..	80	80,000	..
60,000,000	6,725,000	..	Oeste de Minas	..	80	80,000	..
8,700,000	..	..	do 3 series	..	65	15,000	..
11,973,750	..	..	do 3 series	..	65	15,000	..
1,600,000	..	..	Parapeba	..	40	51,000	..
30,000,000	6,000,000	..	Pegonha to Araxá	..	40	80,000	..
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	Quilombo	..	40	38,000	..
1,200,000	..	..	Rio Doce	..	40	120,000	..
38,000,000	19,000,000	..	Sorocabana	..	40	140,000	..
5,200,000	..	..	do prolongation	..	40	7,000	..
12,000,000	2,400,000	..	Tijuca	..	100	..	..
900,000	..	..	União Valenciana	..	6 1/2	Feb. 84	..
1,600,173	..	..	Vassouras e Piau do Alfre	..	40	10,000	..
3,000,000	600,000	..	Viagem Ferra Sapucahy	..	200	18,000	..
45,000,000	45,000,000	..	TRANWAYS	..	200	200,000	..
5,000,000	5,000,000	..	Corcovado (and hotel)	..	14,000	July 91	..
1,200,000	1,200,000	..	Jardim Botânico	..	200	120,000	..
800,000	800,000	84,186	Pernambuco	..	8	205,000	..
18,000,000	3,000,000	94,786	S. Christoval	..	8	205,000	..
3,000,000	3,000,000	..	Villa Isabel	..	200	200,000	..

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000	4,000,000	164,229	Agriola do Brazil	3,000-July 92	80	37,000	---
1,000,000	175,000	31,000	Alimaga do Brazil	3,000-July 92	120	60,000	---
5,000,000	5,000,000	451,758	Auxiliar	10,000-Jan. 92	200	250,000	---
10,000,000	10,000,000	343,374	Bolsa	20,000-Feb. 91	100	75,000	---
M10,000,000	M2,500,000	---	Brasil	10 1/2-May 91	M250	---	233,000-240,000
100,000,000	33,000,000	15,724,857	Brasil	12,000-July 92	200	110,000	110,000-115,000
---	---	---	do 2 series	6,000-July 92	100	---	---
---	2,000,000	---	Brasil e Londres	10 1/2-p.a.-July 92	40	---	---
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,826,230	Brasil-Norte America	2,000-July 92	200	23,000	---
10,000,000	1,923,260	35,745	Brasileiro	4,000-July 92	100	---	---
8,000,000	1,513,120	23,074	Classes Laborais	10,000-July 92	40	30,000	---
8,000,000	1,000,000	109,380	Cooperativo	10,000-July 92	50	---	---
20,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	10,000-July 92	200	230,000	230,000-235,000
20,000,000	2,000,000	300,150	Comerciantes	5,000-July 91	100	7,000	---
20,000,000	12,000,000	3,000,000	Comercio	12,000-July 92	200	255,000	---
---	---	---	do 2 series	2,000-July 92	40	52,000	---
---	1,600,000	---	Comercio e Industria	6,000-Jan. 92	120	120,000	---
1,000,000	200,000	50,000	Continental	4,000-July 92	200	28,000	28,000-30,000
80,000,000	80,000,000	1,455,459	Constructor do Brazil	4,000-July 92	200	---	---
2,000,000	2,000,000	---	do 2 series	---	---	---	---
1,000,000	300,000	14,454	Cosmopolita	3,000-Jan. 92	80	---	---
1,000,000	500,000	500,000	Credito Commercial	6,000-July 91	100	160,000	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	411,937	Credito Garantia	6,000-July 92	200	155,000	---
12,000,000	12,000,000	100,000	Credito Mercantil	15,000-July 92	200	128,000	---
1,500,000	1,000,000	100,000	Credito Mercantil	15,000-July 92	17	---	13,000
100,000,000	35,000,000	531,484	Credito Real do Brazil	15,000-July 92	100	7,000	---
---	---	---	Credito Real do Brazil	15,000-July 92	100	23,000	---
40,000,000	20,000,000	224,888	do com. dep.	15,000-July 92	200	100,000	---
80,000,000	30,000,000	650,466	Credito Rural e Internac.	7,000-July 92	200	170,000-175,000	---
---	1,832,800	---	Depositos e Descontos	15,000-July 92	200	---	---
---	10,313,840	---	Federal do Brazil	15,000-Jan. 91	100	8,000	---
---	7,500,000	297,151	France-Brasileiro	3,000-July 92	200	20,000	---
---	5,000,000	2,809,320	Industrial e Mercantil	10,000-Jan. 92	100	7,000	---
2,500,000	2,500,000	107,465	Iniciador de Melhoramentos	12,000-July 92	200	220,000	---
---	5,000,000	177,209	Intermediario	5,000-July 92	100	---	---
---	10,000,000	1,450,000	Lavoura e Comercio	15,000-Apr. 92	10	---	---
31,500,000	31,500,000	75,695	Londres e Braziliens	15,000-July 92	200	35,000	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	Mercantil do Brazil	15,000-Jan. 92	200	---	---
10,000,000	10,000,000	591,814	Mercantil dos Varejistas	4,000-Jan. 92	50	---	---
41,500,000	41,500,000	2,500,000	Mobilizador	3,000-Aug. 91	10	---	---
40,000,000	12,000,000	60,000	Operarios	3,000-July 91	30	3,000	---
2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	Pariz e Rio	6,000-July 92	100	85,000	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	25,000	Popular	4,000-July 92	100	25,000	---
3,000,000	3,000,000	450,000	Republica des E.U do Brazil	6,000-July 92	70	70,000	---
200,000,000	200,000,000	2,816,756	Rio de Janeiro	7,000-July 92	60	30,000	---
---	997,000	---	Rio e Matto Grosso	10,000-July 92	100	140,000	---
10,000,000	10,000,000	40,400	Social e Hypothecario	6,000-July 92	200	100,000	---
10,000,000	15,000,000	5,600,000	Sucrieira	10,000-Jan. 92	200	100,000	---
---	---	---	Sucrieira	10,000-Jan. 92	200	100,000	---
---	2,000,000	324,706	Sucrieira	10,000-Jan. 92	200	100,000	---
---	12,000,000	800,000	Sul-Americano	10,000-Jan. 92	200	100,000	---
10,000,000	5,136,230	319,031	Uniao de Credito	12,000-July 92	100	75,000	---
10,000,000	2,250,000	316,669	Uniao de Credito	5,000-Jan. 92	100	39,000	4,000,000
---	3,000,000	---	Uniao de Credito	5,000-Jan. 92	100	39,000	---
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## Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S  
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE  
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS  
Established in 1865  
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River  
For Freight and General information apply to  
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104 Wall St., New-York.

## Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
Dec. 6	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.
" 14	Elbe	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 26	Clyde	Southampton and Antwerp, calling Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England twice per month.  
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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G. C. Anderson,  
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

## LAMPORT &amp; HOLT LINE

## INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

## New York:

Mozart..... Dec. 6th  
Strabo..... " 10th  
Horror..... " 17th  
(calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers)

## New Orleans:

Chantrey..... Dec. 20/92

## Antwerp and London

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